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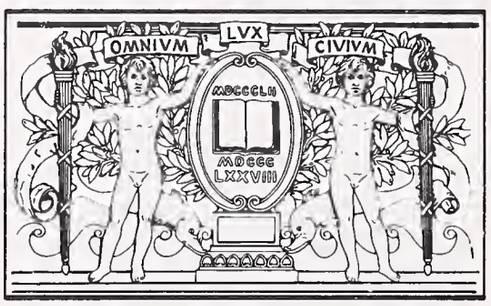


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# The Willoughbys of Connecticut

by

Miranda Goodrie Willoughby

Riverside, Rhode Island

July 1976

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by

Miranda Goodrie Willoughby

based on

a preliminary manuscript

by

Raymond Royce Willoughby

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# FOREWORD

Raymond Royce Willoughby (1896-1944) had many hobbies, of which one was genealogy. He started collecting facts for his family history when he was twelve years old and continued until 1942 when illness forced him to curtail his activities. He had long felt that there should be a book on the Willoughbys of Connecticut, and by 1930 he had already started to write the narrative.

By 1975 I was free of my ordinary duties and so began to work on the project which my late husband had commenced. Stacks of material were unearthed from the files, and the work was begun. At times the going was very difficult. It was necessary to decipher all of the notations which Dr. Willoughby had made over the years on scattered pieces of paper, usually in pencil and often in his own individual style of shorthand. Countless charts had to be studied, some of them prepared by my husband and others furnished by paid genealogists both in this country and in England. Contradictions arose from conflicting data derived from these several sources. I would run into so many seemingly insurmountable snags that for a while it appeared that it would be impossible to fit all of the pieces of the puzzle into their proper places. The facts were finally gathered, however, and the nearly complete story was largely rewritten into the greatly condensed version which is presented here.

Miranda Goodrie Willoughby
Widow of Raymond Royce Willoughby

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It would have been impossible to produce this book if it had not been for my younger son, Hugh Willoughby, who encouraged, advised, and aided me, finally even doing the painstaking task of copy-editing the manuscript and doing the final typing.

## How the Data Were Organized

The narrative begins with a treatise entitled "Our Backgrounds", written by Raymond Royce Willoughby, probably at some time in the nineteen-thirties; that article deals with the earliest known Willoughbys in England, and also with the origins of the name. From there the scene shifts to modern times and to facts which are historically certain, starting with the data on Dr. Willoughby's father and going backward in time to (and including) the account of Joseph Willoughby of Norwich, Connecticut. Then the viewpoint switches to England for a look at the ancestors of Joseph in that country, delving ever deeper into the past until the story connects with the beginnings and thus ties in to the earliest known Willoughbys, thereby joining the two sets of available information.

Many of the charts and tables in the original material were direct sources for much of the data which have been incorporated into the narrative. The original genealogical table of approximately 2,000 entries has been greatly abbreviated. The present genealogical tables, here presented as Appendices A and B, contain the names and some of the vital statistics of the main characters of the running narrative. Collateral relationships are not, in general, included; a copy of the work done on them has been filed with the New England Historical and Genealogical Society in Boston.

Appendix C contains an account of a few Willoughbys in the Sir Francis line in England. This illustrious branch is well represented in the mainstream of knowledge about English history; unfortunately, the relationships among these various lines are as yet only imperfectly developed.

Appendix D summarizes much of the data by means of a list of the lineal ancestors of Raymond Royce Willoughby.

# Our Backgrounds

by

Raymond Royce Willoughby

In the fourth and fifth centuries invasions began into England from the Teutonic countries directly across the North Sea. These were the Angles, the Saxons, and the Jutes; the Danes and Norwegians who established themselves in the eastern sections of Britain during the eighth and ninth centuries were cognate peoples from only a little farther north. Finally, the Norman invasion of the eleventh century was accomplished by a group of Teutons who had conquered part of France at the same time as their kinsmen were establishing themselves in England during the eighth and ninth centuries, and who now moved on to further conquests. Like other expanding peoples, these Teutons had a need to name objects, places, and each other. It is instructive to follow the etymology of one such linguistic development.

The genus of tree which modern botanists know as Salix is represented in northern Europe by several species which grow primarily along watercourses. Because of its pliability, the wood of this tree was used extensively by the early Teutons for weaving baskets, shields, small boats, and the walls of houses. The old Teutonic verb to plait was wal, a root word which may perhaps survive in the first sound of our modern weave. A Teutonic adjectival suffix which still flourishes is -ig (German hungrig, English hungry). This suffix was attached to the word wal to form an adjective descriptive of the use made of the tree--"plaitable

and presently became a name for it: walig or welig, the plaitable (tree). It will be noted that since the w is made with the lips, the following vowel will tend to move forward nearer the lips in order to economize speech energy--and this is just what happened. The oldest root is wal, the first combined form is welig, and a later one became wilig. This latter form developed a variant, wilwe, which has evolved into willow--the modern English name for the genus Salix. The earlier form has, however, been caught in a few proper names and thus, so to speak, has been fossilized.

We may think of these linguistic developments as originating long before the Teutons came to England--as early, presumably, as they began to use the willow for plaiting, perhaps at about the beginning of the Christian era. Many such etymologies were evolving in a parallel manner during the same centuries, of course.

An even more ancient root is the morpheme bu; both its form and its sense are preserved in English build, German bau, and Norwegian bygd. The last refers to a group of buildings--literally, "things built"--usually gathered together in a farmstead more or less isolated from similar groups. This sense, and the associated one of town when two or three farmsteads are aggregated, seems to be Scandinavian in spirit; and a survey of a British map will reveal a belt of -by place-names stretching from the Northumberland and Lincolnshire region (where the Danes landed), across the North Sea through Denmark, across to Sweden, and up the west shore of the Baltic Sea to its head. This

distribution suggests a spread both east and west from a common center in Denmark. The fact that these names occur nowhere else in England than in the "Danelaw" over which the Danish conquests and settlements spread makes the matter certain insofar as England is concerned.

The Danelaw is a low country with many watercourses, and willows abound. Since in primitive times the only practicable source of water was streams, it was natural that many hamlets were located near willows. Soon after the Danish occupation, therefore--say during the ninth century--the old Saxon welig (not, probably, greatly different from the corresponding term in the cognate Danish) became attached by the conquerors to their own word by to form the equivalent of what would now be rendered Willowtown--in which form it can be seen to resemble in spirit the somewhat trivial nomenclature bestowed on most new countries by the practical men whose main business is conquering them: a name of the sort which is not formally assigned but one which simply grows in response to the practical need for a brief and clear designation. The surname Willoughby is thus a pure place-name, and is about a thousand years old. There are some seven or eight original Willoughby towns or settlements, and all of them are situated in the valley of the Trent or between it and the sea. Of course there are many other places with the name of Willoughby, but they have been named in honor of some person of the name, rather than through the converse process which we have been describing. An interesting confirmation of our

hypothesis is the fact that the old Saxon welig has also been caught and preserved in the towns of Willoughton and Willoughbridge, both of which are also to be found in the northeastern lowlands.

An unauthenticated and to some extent improbable story ascribed by Selden to Macauley, and reproduced in an article by Ruby Haskins Ellis in an issue of the Philadelphia Public Ledger in November, 1930, says that William the Conqueror, wishing to placate the Saxon party, bestowed baronetcies (which in actuality were founded by James II in 1611!) upon a number of their young men, including the youngest son of the thane of Merlitor, who thus became Sir John de Willoughby. There is also a somewhat conflicting story dating from the same historical period: one Jacobs (on the authority of Burke's Extinct Peerage, and quoted by the Salisburys in Family Histories and Genealogies) mentions Sir John de Willoughby, a Norman (N.B.) knight who had the manor in Lincolnshire by gift of the Conqueror. These two attributions may or may not be mutually supportive; even taken together, they constitute meager evidence indeed. Nevertheless, if we grant the composite fact for the sake of having a definite starting point, then we may assign the generation number 1 to this Sir John, and for reasons of historical context may suppose that he lived from about A.D. 1040 to about 1100. The Domesday Book has material on the Willoughby parishes.

There is apparently good agreement among several writers

(as stated in the Extinct Peerage) on the next known representative of the family, Ralph de Willoughby, who "had the manor in Lincoln." The manor referred to is apparently that at Spilsby, east of Lincoln and about six miles from the coast; Bartholomew's Gazetteer states that it "gave the title of Baron to Lord Willoughby de Eresby", but of course the family had been "de Willoughby" long before they were Lords Willoughby de Eresby. Eresby is, I believe, close by, and Bec (a later seat) probably not far away. On the other hand, Ancaster (the Barons Willoughby de Eresby are now Earls of Ancaster) is near Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, southwest of London. Purely for the sake of having a systematic and unified scheme, we may adopt the most parsimonious hypothesis, viz., that Ralph was a lineal descendant of Sir John (we know at least, according to what sketchy evidence exists, that both had the manor). Then simple logic lets us assign probable estimates of dates of birth by assuming thirty years for each generation and further assuming an average life span of sixty years. This dual device enables us to postulate three intermediate generations between Sir John and Ralph. The first such probable generation dates from 1070 to 1130; the second runs from 1100 to 1160, while the third we can ascribe to the period of 1130 to 1190. The resulting scheme gives to Ralph a generation number of 5 and a life span running from A.D. 1160 to 1220. Ralph 5 had a son Hugh 6 (authority: Welles' Genealogy) to whom we may assign dates of 1190-1250. Welles' Genealogy and the Extinct Peerage agree that Hugh's son was Robert 7, who may similarly be assigned the dates 1220-1280.

The son of Robert, Sir William 8, is the first member of the family upon whom there is definite information, and there appears to be fair agreement about him: following the previous scheme we may suppose him to have been born in about 1250, and the historical records place his death in the year 1306--a date which gives a satisfactory check upon the assumptions used in assigning the dates of his ancestors.

In summary, then, we can now present a simple chart of these first eight generations of the Willoughbys of England:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Sir John de Willoughby | c.1040-c.1100 |
| 2. (Unknown) de Willoughby | c.1070-c.1130 |
| 3. (Unknown) de Willoughby | c.1100-c.1160 |
| 4. (Unknown) de Willoughby | c.1130-c.1190 |
| 5. Ralph de Willoughby | c.1160-c.1220 |
| 6. Hugh de Willoughby | c.1190-c.1250 |
| 7. Robert de Willoughby | c.1220-c.1280 |
| 8. Sir William de Willoughby | c.1250- 1306 |

# THE NEW HAVEN WILLOUGHBYS

## Raymond Howard Willoughby

## (1858-1923)

The name of the first person on Raymond Royce Willoughby's list of Connecticut Willoughbys is that of his father, Raymond Howard Willoughby, the son of William Augustus Willoughby and his wife, Nancy Royce Willoughby.

Raymond Howard was born in New Haven in 1858; there he attended the local public schools, probably including the high school for one term. When he was about nine years old, his mother went to Northhampton, Massachusetts, to a health resort. During the two years or so that she was away, the boy was boarded with relatives. At about the age of fifteen he was apprenticed in a small factory, where he was to learn a trade--but he was unhappy there because the proprietors apparently exploited him. He ran away several times but was always induced to return. He associated with a group of his peers who were presumably entirely normal, but fond of card-playing and similar amusements which seemed dangerous to Raymond's parents. The conflict over his companions led to growing friction, and at the age of about twenty he was evicted from his home. He soon formed a friendship with a girl who was also at loose ends because she was not on good terms with her uncle,

with whom she made her home. She was Ellen Tranter of New Haven, formerly of England. The two rootless young people were married in Westville, Connecticut, in 1880.

From its beginning the marriage was unsuccessful. Nevertheless, there were three children. In 1888 Raymond Howard deserted his young family and went to New York City, Philadelphia, and Delaware, supporting himself by itinerant photography and perhaps by playing the flute in orchestras; he later made flutes (at least two of wood and one of brass). In about 1890 he was divorced on complaint of his wife, and the children were awarded to her. In about 1892 he returned, having heard that the children were being neglected by their mother--as indeed they had been earlier by their father. He attempted to influence them during this period, but he succeeded only in part. In 1893 he met Imogene (sometimes "Emmagene") Whitney, who was employed as the bookkeeper in her brother-in-law's laundry. The new friends subsequently became engaged.

During this period Raymond Howard evidently worked as a mechanic in various New Haven factories. He secured a foremanship in a shop in New Britain, where he was able to arrange a job for his fiancée as a presshand, under his supervision. They were married on September 4, 1895. The only child of this marriage was a son, Raymond Royce Willoughby, born in 1896.

After his second wedding Raymond Howard was unemployed for a short time during which period he lived with his wife at his mother's home in Westville. In 1899 he was listed in the New Haven city directory as a photographer; by 1900 he had returned

to New Britain as a foreman at the North & Judd Company, where he remained until 1913, just before the death of his second wife. During the period 1900-1910 he started and supervised the education of his only child by his second marriage. He also planned and built his home at Elm Hill, in Newington, Connecticut. The house was conceived in the grand manner and was beyond his resources; he invested in it a large proportion of his capital and a great deal of his own labor, but it was never wholly completed--although he lived in it, at first with his family and later alone, from 1906 until his death in 1923.

Mrs. Imogene Whitney Willoughby died in 1913 of cancer after having been ill for several years. Her widower became unemployed almost simultaneously (perhaps because of reduced efficiency caused by the agonizing worry at home); he never again was able to find a permanent job that he could enjoy. During the last ten years of his life he lived alone in his house at Elm Hill. He was very lonely, yet in the companionship of a few neighbors who were kind to him he was often able to relax and to show some of his native kindliness, sensitivity, intelligence, and humor.

Raymond Howard Willoughby visited his son whenever he could, chiefly at college. After World War I they hiked together in the White Mountains and had several other short trips together. The father also visited the son at the private school where the latter was teaching, and was happy to see young Raymond in the kind of position which the father had hoped that he would be able to settle into.

These were the vacations; the widower's normal life at home was utterly desolate. He would walk the two-and-a-half miles to work every morning; in excessively bad weather he would ride, but he always hesitated to spend the necessary dime. At noon he would eat all that he could buy for fifty cents and make it the only meal of the day. The summers were the easiest seasons; there was not the cold to fight, and he still enjoyed working around his unfinished house and yard.

In 1920 a new problem arose: the first molar of the left lower jaw became infected. By the time that the son left for graduate study in 1922 the tooth was giving constant trouble. After the infection had eaten through the bone to the outside of the face, he was told that osteomyelitis had set in; at this point he was taken to the Hartford hospital. His teeth were extracted, and he seemed to be getting along all right. However, erysipelas developed unexpectedly, and he was dead within a few hours. Interment was beside his wife Imogene in the Newington cemetery.

Raymond Howard Willoughby lived very frugally all his life and denied himself many comforts that might have made his life more pleasant. Yet he was able at his death to leave enough to give something of a boost to each of his children, both the three of his first marriage and the one of the second. His estate included: the land and building in Newington, four Liberty Bonds @ $50.00, a small checking account, a savings account of almost $2,000, and insurance with one of the local factories at which he had labored.

William Augustus Willoughby

(1817-1887)

William Augustus Willoughby was born in Virgil (Cortland County), New York, at that time on the frontier, on July 29, 1817. He was the son of (William) Augustus Willoughby of New Haven, and of Sarah Hall of Wallingford, Connecticut. Evidently, the young couple went immediately after their marriage in 1816 for a long visit with his mother, who was then living in Virgil. In late 1817 or early 1818 they returned to New Haven, and William grew up there.

William learned the trades of wheelwright and carriage-maker, and in his twenties he owned a small shop, probably operated with water power, in the little town of Derby, Connecticut, well back from the coast. Here, at the age of 27, on March 23, 1845, he married Nancy Royce, the daughter of a local squire; she was eleven years younger than he. William then moved with his wife from Derby to New Haven, where he found work of various sorts. Soon, however, the loss through fire of his shop, together with the invention of a lathe which rendered his craft obsolete, permanently made him financially insecure.

The first child of this union, Lillia Vian the First, was born in 1851 and died when she was two or three years old. The next child, Raymond Howard Willoughby, was not born until 1858. In 1861, when his son was about two-and-a-half years old, William enlisted for three years in the Union Army for

Civil War duty--even though he was already 44 years old and therefore technically exempt from service. He served for the full three years through several difficult campaigns, undergoing great hardships. In a letter to his wife from the front, he mentioned that he felt it necessary to fight "in this war, of all rebellions the most damnable and outrageous."

William's monthly allotment was ten dollars; all of this went directly to his wife. To this sum he managed to add further income for his family in several ways. Often his fellow soldiers felt the need of ready cash, and would sell their state bounty drafts of thirteen dollars to him at a discount; the drafts were made over to Nancy, who received the full face value of the drafts when payment came due. He also sold to his comrades articles sent to him on order by his wife: caps, shirts, handkerchiefs--all of which she herself sewed--and oddments such as sandpaper, various sorts of tools, and so on. His letters to her gave minute instructions for the items which she sewed and equally minute directions for the things which she purchased to send. He would tell her exactly how much to take out of the savings bank in order to have enough funds to buy the necessary materials, and instructed her to keep a strict account of all the money that she spent in this way so that he would know how much to charge the men. All of his Civil War letters have been preserved and have been retyped and assembled into a separate manuscript. The letters reveal him to be undemonstrative, demanding, very serious, and always cognizant of his financial duty to his family. He never

used any money for himself except for medicine or something to supplement his daily fare of hard-tack and salt pork, a diet which caused him to have what he called dyspepsia.

When William returned from the war in the fall of 1864, he was tired and old--at 47 aged far beyond his years. The family moved a short time later to Westville, Connecticut, where Lillia Vian the Second was born in 1866. He worked for the New Haven Wheel Company, where he had been employed earlier; when he was older, he was night watchman at the wheel company for several years. His son Raymond Howard once remarked that only on such occasions as reunions with his war comrades did he ever recall seeing his father happy. Although his wife tended to scold, he did not seem to be particularly disturbed by that behavior. He was strict although not unsympathetic with his children and patient with his wife. His death came when he was 70: he lay down for a short nap, but when it was necessary to rouse him, it was found that he was dead.

The following account, written by Raymond Royce Willoughby (who was by profession a psychologist), is given here even though it interrupts the narrative, because it gives some insight into a significant social trend of the times.

> We seem to have in the life of William Augustus Willoughby the beginning of the three-generation tendency away from active pursuits and toward scholarliness, motivated perhaps by maladjustment or failure in early attempts at self-maximization in the active field. William's father and (paternal) grandfather were notable for their direct dealing with the environment; he himself started in the same way but seems to have been among the first victims of the Industrial Revolution in nineteenth-century America.

The case is especially illuminating as illustrating the mechanics of the progressive disadaptation of the old Colonial stock, whose habits, long established and fixed by both selection and emotionally-held tradition, were shaken by the sudden advent of a new culture-pattern at the same time that they were exposed to an assault by immigrating Europeans to whom any change could not but be a greatly increased advantage. The turning to "culture", to "an education", in this extremity is instructive; it is a refuge--prestige may be secured in this new field, even though it be slipping away in more tangible matters.

Nancy Royce

(1828-1906)

Nancy Royce, daughter of George William Royce,* was born on December 16, 1828, in Middlebury, Connecticut. Her father was a farmer with some cultural background and a trace of the scholar about him. Nancy had a comfortable, secure childhood. She is described as having been an attractive girl, and indeed she had something of a local reputation as a beauty. When she was sixteen years old, she met William Augustus Willoughby; they were married the following year, 1845. He could not give her many of the advantages to which she had become accustomed. He treated her more as a father would than as one might expect a loving husband to do, advising her during all of her married life on how to conduct her affairs. For example, in his Civil War letters to her, he chided her about various things: her failure to write often enough (sometimes not for two or three months), her lack of proper care in making one large shipment of shirts which she had sewed and which came loose at the seams, and so on. After the battles of Shiloh and Fair Oaks she and

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*For the complete ancestry of Nancy Royce, see The Royce Genalogy, which was compiled by Helen Elizabeth Royce, an older contemporary and friend of Raymond Royce Willoughby. Nancy's ancestor Nehemiah Royce built the historic Royce Homestead in Wallingford, Connecticut, in 1672; it is now a museum endowed by the Boston Preservation Society and other groups, and now open to the public during specified hours.

her younger sister Cecelia, who stayed with Nancy during this difficult period, nursed convalescent soldiers sent to them from the New Haven Hospital.

After the birth in 1866 of Lillia Vian the Second, Nancy became a semi-invalid--although there was never any indication that she ever had any medical attention or care. After trying several different cures for her "chronic stomach trouble" for four or five years, she boarded her two children with relatives and spent two years or more at a water-cure establishment in Northhampton, Massachusetts. Following her return she was still "miserable" and needed help and care from her growing daughter; she was often irritable toward both her husband and her children. Her husband died when she was 59; she then dominated the household even more than ever. Her daughter lived with her, and cared for her, even in the early years of her own marriage.

In spite of her long period of semi-invalidism, Nancy lived for almost nineteen years after the death of her husband. Her daughter Lillia later said that her mother read a great deal and was an excellent seamstress. She was also good at planning, "making her head save her heels", as the family subsequently phrased it. She died in September of 1906 and is buried in the Evergreen Cemetery, New Haven. In the settling of her estate, her son received some old furniture and the Civil War letters of his father; her daughter, who had been with her for so long, received practically all of the estate.

Immediate Descendants
of
William Augustus Willoughby
and
Nancy Royce

An account has already been given of the older child of William Augustus and Nancy (Raymond Howard Willoughby). The second living child, Lillia Vian the Second, was born in 1866 in New Haven. Since the mother was a semi-invalid, the child was sent for a few years to the home of some relatives, where she was given by a great-uncle the rudiments of schooling.

Lillia Vian was married on April 22, 1890, to John Dunlap Beecher. The couple lived for a time with her widowed mother in Westville; the husband inherited a real-estate business from his father and conducted it with success, especially at first, for the rest of his life. After her mother's death in 1906, Lillia purchased a three-story house on Whalley Avenue, New Haven, with her share of the estate. The family lived there for the rest of her life, on the third floor; the other floors yielded, with her thrifty management, a modest living and in fact during her last years (following the Depression and the victimization of her husband by swindlers) their only living.

As a young woman Lillia Vian was striking and beautiful. With strong opinions and a consciousness of her very real executive ability, she had a somewhat dominating personality. She was conscientious and precise, but nevertheless very good-

hearted and generous with others. She was strict but sympathetic with her only child, Kathryn, giving freely of herself to her daughter right up until her last illness.

A prominent feature of Lillia Vian's later years was an interest in genealogy and in patriotic organizations, to some of which she belonged. She kept in touch with her nephew Raymond Royce Willoughby after he had left home for college and a career; after he had married, she showed special kindnesses to his family. A typical urban Yankee of the nineteenth century, she managed to do a great deal of good for many people. Lillia Vian died in June, 1937, and her husband about a year later; they are buried in the Greenwood Cemetery in New Haven.

Kathryn Beecher, the only child of Lillia Vian Willoughby Beecher, was born on January 31, 1896, in New Haven. She was an accomplished child who developed normally in the New Haven environment, and then attended Wheaton Seminary, Norton, Massachusetts, before it became a college. She was adept in several physical sports, being particularly skilled in--and fond of--swimming; she was an exceptionally strong swimmer, and for major periods of her life she lived near harbors, where she could enjoy the sport to the full.

Shortly after graduation from Wheaton, Kathryn went to New York, where she was employed by the Vogue Publishing Company as a writer of advertising copy; later she became a minor executive in charge of the work of testing out, by shopping, the claims of the advertisers who submitted copy.

Kathryn Beecher was married in about 1918 to (Frederick) Briggs Barlow, a New Havener with whom she had gone to school. He had been an aviator during World War I, following which he was employed as a salesman of aviation supplies. Of Kathryn's three pregnancies, only one child lived to adulthood. Her daughter, Barbara Briggs Barlow, was born on November 2, 1927. From the beginning of her marriage, Kathryn had had difficulties with her husband, chiefly over money matters. Even as early as 1923, these differences prompted Kathryn to take an extended vacation in San Francisco, visiting with an aunt on her father's side of the family. While there she contacted her cousin, Raymond Royce Willoughby, who was then attending Stanford University, and spent a day with him there. Later, he described her at that time (she was then 27 years old) as "petite, thoroughly intelligent, and very attractive."

Kathryn and her husband were legally separated in June, 1933, and later were divorced. She supported herself and her daughter by selling women's wear in Milford, Connecticut, and Miami, Florida. Later (in about 1936), she married James Bradley Scott, Jr., an investment analyst. They lived in Swansea, Massachusetts, until the spring of 1937, moving then to Springfield, Massachusetts, and later to Cohasset, Massachusetts, with its fine harbor.

Kathryn Beecher Barlow Scott died on December 8, 1970, after a massive stroke, the last of several such episodes over a period of about a year. A letter at that time from her

daughter stated: "She is in the old cemetery (at Cohasset) at the edge of the little harbor which she had loved so much."

Barbara Briggs Barlow, Kathryn's only child, was known also as "Toni" in Connecticut and later in Swansea; after the death of her grandmother Barlow, she was known as Barbara Scott (her step-father had adopted her), and following the move to western Massachusetts she was called Willoughby (or Willa) Scott. Subsequently, she married Paul Emerson Hood, Jr.; their two children are Pamela and John. Willa went through a divorce in 1975, but is still (1976) residing in Cohasset, Massachusetts.

(William) Augustus Willoughby

(1793-1882)

(William) Augustus Willoughby (always called Augustus) was born in West Haven, Connecticut, on February 4, 1793, the son of Christopher Willoughby and his wife Elizabeth Lord.

Augustus apparently had an older brother who died young, for the Census of 1790 gives under New Haven City "Christopher Willoby, sea captain, wife, and son under 16." Christopher was killed at sea in late 1803 through being knocked overboard by a boom. His property was probated in January of 1804 (records preserved in the State Library) and included a sea chest, Nankeen trousers, and a ship's glass. The widow received half of the property, indicating one other heir--presumably Augustus, then aged nearly eleven. Four-and-a-half years later (October 6, 1808) William Augustus Willoughby, "a minor of about fifteen", was made a ward of Nathan Lord (his maternal uncle) and of W. Hotchkiss, who posted a bond of $1,000. The significance of this event was probably two-fold: his mother had married as her second husband one Thomas Russell of Virgil, New York, and presumably went there with him to live; secondly, Augustus learned the tanner's trade, presumably as an apprentice to Hotchkiss. Thus his life up to 1812 falls into three periods: eleven years with his mother, with occasional visits from his father; four years alone with his mother; and

four years probably in the home of his uncle while learning his trade.

War was declared against England in June, 1812; it was unpopular in New England but evidently less so in New York, for twenty-six privateers manned by 2200 men were commissioned from that port within the next four months. However, in October the 18-gun, 294-ton Holkar of New York was able to enlist only about 100 of her complement of 160 men in her home port, so she proceeded to New Haven to recruit the remainder. She lay to in the harbor for several hours, firing salvos to attract the attention of the townspeople and eventually putting ashore a recruiting party which succeeded (in spite of some opposition, for privateering was associated in the public sentiment with piracy) in enlisting the required 60 men, of whom Augustus Willoughby was one. Later the Holkar was sunk by the British, but not before she had taken some prizes.

Through the misdoing of an agent Augustus lost his share of the Holkar's prize money and thereupon abandoned the sea, locating in New Haven in his business of tanning. On May 19, 1816, he was married to Sarah Hall, daughter of Harvey Hall of Wallingford, Connecticut. Their first child (William) was born, as we have noted, in Virgil, New York, but the others were born in New Haven. (For a list of all these children and their issue, see the Genealogical Table, Appendix A.)

When Augustus was in his late fifties or early sixties, he became associated with the "night watch" of the city of New Haven,

a volunteer organization of citizens which later developed into the paid police force. (His massive, lead-tipped, applewood nightstick has been preserved to the present time.) He was physically large and strong and very courageous, and participated in numerous encounters with the brawling sailors from the West Indiamen which docked at the head of the wharf. In 1854 and again in 1858 (i.e., at ages 61 and 65) he assisted in quelling some of the recurrent "town and gown" riots, and on one occasion he spiked a cannon which the firemen had trained on the walls of Yale College; in these affairs he was often in danger of his life. (From the New Haven Register of March 7, 1882.)

In July of 1862 his wife died; at that time family letters indicated some dissatisfaction on the part of the children with "his past conduct toward her." In January, 1864, Augustus signed the constitution of the Willoughby Association (which was formed at Middlebury, Vermont, but the signature was probably procured by mail), a genealogical swindle engineered by one Columbus Smith, who promised legal action (at a fee of about $60 per member) to recover a mythical English estate.

Raymond Howard Willoughby, one of the grandchildren of Augustus, remembered him as an old man with a cane, and believed that he was illiterate. Augustus died at Branford, Connecticut, on March 5, 1882, at the age of 89, reputedly the last survivor of the crew of the Holkar, and is buried with others of the family in the Evergreen Cemetery,New Haven.

# THE NEW LONDON WILLOUGHBYS

## Joseph Willoughby

## (1684-1751)

Joseph Willoughby of Norwich, Connecticut, is first heard of on April 6, 1719, when he married Thankful Bliss of Norwich or New London. On April 25, 1721, he purchased (for 34 pounds, 7 shillings) one hundred acres of land in the North Parish of New London (now Montville). The location of this purchase is of some interest. Baker in his History of Montville records that in the late seventeenth century one Richard Poole owned land along the ridge (called from him Pools or Polls Hill) north of the Oxboro brook. A glance at the New London sheet of the USC&GS topographic map makes it plain that Joseph's farm must have coincided with the meadow between Stony Brook and Polls Hill. Baker states that this tract was later inherited by the Baker and Wickwire families. The boundaries of Joseph's land are given as: N, land of Alexander Baker; E, Stony Brook; S, Peter Wickwire; and W, common land. On December 5, 1721, the new land-owner was admitted as a citizen, apparently to the town of Norwich (a curious fact inasmuch as the farm was in New London).

Joseph and his wife settled on their newly acquired farm and soon produced a crop of five children. From Eaton (New York

Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. 41, pages 339-344; published in 1910) we learn that these children were as follows:

Ann (b.1720 or 1721; d.1760); married Timothy Corliss of Norwich and had several children.
Bliss (b.December 15, 1721); more information below.
Joseph (b.May 6, 1724); see below.
Samuel (b.August 20, 1730); see below.
John (b.December 21, 1733); see below.

Colonial records indicate that in 1727 "Joseph Willoughby of Norwich" was engaged in litigation with John Waterman about the impounding of some swine. (A Waterman still lived on the Stony Brook road at least until 1941.) In 1738 and on various other occasions Joseph's name appears on several church documents and legal records.

Joseph's background is a major mystery. Presumably, he was a recent immigrant at the time when he appears in the Connecticut records. There were no other Joseph Willoughbys in America at the time, and none in the better-known English lines so far as is presently known. Much of the information which we have is inferential, and we present some of it here in order that the reader may get the flavor of the work which went into the investigation of Joseph's origin. This investigation was directed by Raymond Royce Willoughby (hereinafter RRW) over a period of several years in the late 1920's and early 1930's.

A curious circumstance turned up early in the detective work: in 1687 a William Willoughby fled with a married woman from Youngers (apparently Yonkers), New York, to New London. He remained there to marry, to raise a family, and to die in

about 1712. Apparently he did not marry Mary, the runaway wife, however--for we find (in the New London Vital Records, Vol. I, pages 42 and 43) that William Willoughby and his wife "Abigail" had six children. We have no clue as to the origin of this William. He was in New London in 1697 (according to List of New Inhabitants between 1670 and 1700) and therefore was already a member of that community when Joseph arrived there. The records indicated to Donald Lines Jacobus, the professional genealogist, that William was of a lower social class than Joseph was. William had a son named John. This John Willoughby (called by RRW John of Goshen for clarity in his records) married in Goshen, Connecticut, in about 1729; he was evidently a newcomer to Goshen (since he owned no property until 1741); he named a son William; and he was not in Norwich nor in any adjacent town from 1728 to 1741. He is believed to be the son who was born to William and his wife on August 25, 1703. The above series of facts seems to be enough evidence to disprove the statement of A.P. Willoughby of Norwich in Columbus Smith's notorious pamphlet written for the Willoughby Association (Middlebury, Vermont; about 1860) that Joseph was the son of William Willoughby.

Another curious circumstance--or at least an intriguing coincidence--seems worthy of note in connection with the story of Joseph. Near Joseph's farm was another one, which was occupied by the energetic widow Mercy (Sands) Raymond who RRW was fairly certain is the same Mrs. Raymond in whose

possession legend places a bit of needlework which was given by Queen Elizabeth I to one of her waiting-maids, Margaret Willoughby of the Kent line. The Raymond connection to Joseph is as follows: Deputy-Governor Francis Willoughby, of Boston and Charlestown (who the Salisburys believed--from plausible evidence--was a descendant of the Kent line), had an only daughter, Susannah. This Susannah married in 1693 a Nathaniel Lynde, and removed with him to Saybrook, Connecticut. On November 23, 1730, her daughter Sarah Lynde (born February 2, 1703) was married as his second wife to Joshua Raymond of New London (Montville) and died without issue on October 19, 1771. Joshua Raymond's great-granddaughter by his first wife was Miss Mercy Raymond, who was the Salisburys' informant. Thus we know that Joseph Willoughby of Norwich and the granddaughter of Deputy-Governor Francis Willoughby were neighbors and contemporaries; might they also have been third or even second cousins? The likelihood is rather small, but in view of the unsatisfactory state of knowledge about Joseph it might be profitable to prowl about in the Kent records (of which there are some in the Rhode Island Historical Society archives) on the hunch that Joseph might have been an illegitimate child of the Kent branch shipped off to the colonies, through the good offices of an influential relative, to make his fortune without embarrassing his immediate relatives.

Another interesting point which started an investigative lead has to do with the Negro slave woman who was left by Joseph

in his will to his wife Thankful (more information is given below); certainly, slaves were exceedingly uncommon in Connecticut in the early eighteenth century. Does the existence of this Black woman support the hypothesis that Barbados in the West Indies was a previous stop in the travels of Joseph of Norwich? For there certainly was a Willoughby branch in Barbados at the indicated time; this group was headed by Sir Francis Willoughby, fifth Baron Willoughby of Parham, who died in 1688. The hypothesis is tenuous, to be sure, but it is also seductive in that it accounts for a curious fact, namely the ownership of a slave by Joseph at the time of his death. We know also that a John Willoughby, born in Salem, Massachusetts, on December 11, 1688, spent some time in Barbados prior to his settlement in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1718. This John seems to be the son of Nehemiah Willoughby and a grandson of Sir Francis, and thus the nephew of Jonathan Willoughby, the eldest son of Deputy-Governor Francis of Boston and Charlestown; this Jonathan, of course, was the brother of the Susannah Lynde cited above. Jonathan was preaching in Haddam in 1664 and had a child there. (From Stiles' Itinerary; other data from History of Wethersfield, Vol. I, page 314.)

During the search for the above facts it was established that Deputy-Governor Francis Willoughby of Boston and Charlestown was the son of William Willoughby of Portsmouth, England, who was a prominent administrator of arms during the English Revolution. William is believed by the Salisburys to have been a younger son

of the Kent family, and thus rather closely related to the Willoughbys of Virginia, who derive from that branch. Deputy-Governor Francis had children by three wives, but he has not been proved to have had any surviving descendants in the male line; nevertheless, some of his descendants lived in Salem, Massachusetts, near Billerica, and it is thought that the Willoughbys who migrated from Billerica to Hollis, New Hampshire, were descended from Deputy-Governor Francis. This group has spread in several directions; as of 1941, RRW had located some descendants in north-central Massachusetts and on Martha's Vineyard.

Still another line of investigation into the origin of Joseph of Norwich was followed in England, largely by J.K. Bloom, a professional genealogist of that country who was retained by RRW to pursue some of the leads which were uncovered in the United States. It was established that in the year 1684 a Joseph Willoughby, soap-maker, and his wife Anne Salmon had a son,born in St. Peter's Parish in Bristol, England; they named the child Joseph, and he was baptized on June 30, 1684. (Data from The Parish Register, 1653-1725, of St. Peter's Church, Bristol, Gloucestershire, England.) The lad took his apprentice-ship, commencing in 1698, "with his father Joseph Willoughby, citizen of Bristol, and his wife Anne, for seven years." (From apprentice books written in Latin and preserved in Bristol,England.) On March 6, 1717, his brother Thomas, "marriner", was "admitted into the liberties of this city, for that he is the son of Joseph Willoughby, deceased, and hath taken the oath of obedience...".

There is no similar record of Joseph's having taken his freedom, and indeed there are no Bristol records about him after his brother Thomas had taken his freedom. As Mr. Bloom wrote, "As his brother was a mariner, he no doubt took him off to the American plantations. In fact, I am convinced that he did." This is the version of the origin of Joseph of Norwich which was considered by RRW to be the most likely one, and indeed much of the present narrative is based upon this assumption.

The ancestry of this line in England is as follows:

Joseph, the soap-maker (1660-1706); married Anne Salmon.
Joseph (presumably our Joseph)
Thomas the mariner
Benjamin
Anne
Grace
Mary
Sarah
Elizabeth
(The proper chronological order of these three sons and five daughters is not known.)
Joseph (1625-1663); married Grace Gough.
Roger (c1579-1644),Gentleman, of Market Lavington, Wiltshire; married Sarah Goddard.
John (c1530-1600), Gentleman, of Baverstock, Wiltshire; married Michaela Smith.
Christopher (1485-1571); married Isabella Wykes.
Sir William (1455-1512), Knight, younger brother of the first Baron Willoughby de Broke, whose ancestry is derived from the Barons Willoughby de Eresby of Lincolnshire and is available in published sources (e.g., Burke's Peerage).

Regardless of the true origin of Joseph Willoughby of Norwich, Connecticut, it is certain that he fell from his horse on April 8, 1751. His injuries must have been grievous, for he made his will on the same day, and he died on April 10--just two days after the accident. The will was proved in New London

on May 7, 1751; Eaton makes the inventory include a silver-hilted sword, a silver tankard, and a Negro woman named Nit. Jacobus examined this will in the early 1930's at the State Library (New London Probate District, File #5779); he reported that "a square of paper was stuck over the wax, and I don't believe that this would have been done if an impress (heraldic) had been made with a seal ring." The Negro woman cited by Eaton is corroborated, but the inventory otherwise contained nothing more exciting than 4000 shingles and an equal number of shingle nails. The eldest son Bliss had already received land in Norwich by deed, the will notes; the daughter Ann, wife of Timothy Corliss, and five of her children,are cited by name.

It was presumed by Eaton that Joseph was buried in the family plot on his farm, but this assumption conflicts with the following description, the original source of which is now unknown: His burial place is "situated in the Leffingwell Society on the north side of the Essex turnpike, and belonged to George O. Gadbois in 1896."; this statement was investigated by a field worker at RRW's request in 1934, and he located such a burial ground (with the inscriptions on the stones indecipherable) on a knoll on the north side of the Haddam road "about 2½ miles beyond where the car tracks stop." ( There were no car tracks in 1941.) The little cemetery was described as being surrounded by cultivated land and shaded by a few trees. The Essex turnpike and the Haddam road are presumably Connecticut Route # 82, and the distance cited would appear to place the location in Bozrah;

at least it is pretty definitely a mile or two northwest of Stony Brook and Polls Hill. In the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. 41, pages 339 to 344, dating from 1910, Eaton gives the tombstone inscription as follows:

> In Memory of Mr. Joseph Willoughby, who died
> April 10, 1751, in the 61st Year of his Age.

RRW always believed that the year should have read "67th", but that belief presupposes not only that the "1" should be a "7" but also that the "st" should read "th". The editor finds it unlikely that such an error would have been made by a stonecutter--without, at least, the family's refusing to pay for the tombstone! Therefore, the interesting question is again raised: was the Joseph Willoughby of Norwich who was buried in 1751 really the same Joseph Willoughby who was born in Bristol, England, in 1684? The reader may well speculate along with the editors of 1976 that genealogical research is not yet an exact science. Joseph Willoughby of Norwich, Connecticut, remains an enigmatic figure despite all the effort which has gone into investigating his origin.

## The Sons of Joseph of Norwich

### Bliss Willoughby and His Descendants

The eldest son of Joseph Willoughby was named for his mother's family. Bliss was born in 1721 and died in 1807. In approximately 1741 he married Hannah Corliss, who was the sister of Timothy Corliss, the husband of Bliss's only sister, Ann. Bliss and Hannah had five children, all of them born in Norwich. These five sons were:

Elijah (1742-?)
Jeremiah (1744-1771)
Samuel (1749-1771)
Ebenezer (1751-1817)
Jared (1753-1771)

The preponderance of Biblical names for the sons of Bliss Willoughby is no coincidence. A religious revival movement started in Northhampton in 1733 in connection with the preaching of Jonathan Edwards. The new fervor had spread by 1740 to eastern Connecticut, where it was called the "New Light" excitement; it seems to have been both a fundamentalist reform movement and an outlet for emotional tensions. Numbers of persons soon separated from the established churches in order to set up congregations of their own--an activity which, according to the theocratic organization of these communities, they were not permitted to do. As a result, there was considerable persecution, which often revolved around taxation of the Separatists for the support of the established church. In at

least one case the Separatists outnumbered the established party and voted that they should not be required to contribute to that faction. By about 1752 the minister at the Newent Separatist Church was none other than Bliss Willoughby. He also occupied the pulpit at the Bean Hill church for a short time between the deposition of one minister in 1757 and the accession of his permanent replacement in 1759. We also have documents which indicate that he participated officially in about 1768 in an ordination at Canterbury, the town where his brother Joseph resided.

Six towns in southwestern Vermont, including Shaftsbury, were chartered on August 20, 1761, and settlement began two or three years later. The entire region was at one time called "New Connecticut" and appears to have been the terminus of some kind of group migration from southern New England. Bliss Willoughby, together with his wife and all of his children except Elijah (who had married and who therefore remained in Connecticut), was among the people of Connecticut who moved to Shaftsbury. His name does not appear on a list of residents of that town in November, 1766, but we know that he arrived there prior to 1771, because a tragedy befell the family in that year. On June 8, 1771, Jeremiah died,in his 27th year. On September 3 his mother Hannah died. On October 5 Jared died, in only his 18th year. Then on October 24 Samuel also died, in his 23rd year. We have the dates from the gravestones in the Shaftsbury Center Cemetery, but we can only speculate as

to the nature of the epidemic which carried them off; of course, it is known that smallpox often hit the Colonial villages very hard. In any case, Bliss Willoughby was left in Shaftsbury with only one son, Ebenezer.

In 1772 Bliss married as his second wife Rosannah Cole. In 1773 they buried an unnamed "1st daughter". They had two other children, Betsey and Bliss, but we have no information about them. According to E.B. Cole in The Descendants of James Cole of Plymouth, Rosannah Cole was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, in 1742, and went with her father Israel to Shaftsbury, probably in 1767. She died there in 1814, in her 72nd year (from her gravestone in the Shaftsbury Center Cemetery). Her husband Bliss Willoughby is buried beside her, having died on September 27, 1807, at the age of 85 years and 9 months. He must have attained a certain degree of public stature during his sojourn in Vermont, for on his gravestone he is respectfully referred to as Esquire and his sons as Mister.

There is some danger of confusing Bliss's descendants with those of the Goshen and Hollis (New Hampshire) Willoughbys. The story that Bliss lost his wife and three of his sons in an epidemic in New London, married Rosannah Cole, and then moved to Shaftsbury is attributable to a confusion. Another puzzle appears in the fact that in 1791, when our Bliss was committeeman in Shaftsbury and 59 years old, a Bliss Willoughby served in the 3rd Connecticut Line Regiment from July 26 to December 13; there is a reference to "Bliss Willoughby, a patriot of Shaftsbury" in

the lists of American Revolution lineage. The son of Bliss and Rosannah referred to above could not have been older than 17 in 1791, but he meets the geographical requirements. A further item to mull is the fact that in 1790 the first Federal Census recorded Bliss Willoughby at Shaftsbury, Vermont, but also Bliss Willoughby and wife at New London, Connecticut. It is certainly possible that two different families are involved--unless the younger Bliss was very precocious indeed. Another complication is an article by Eaton which gives as children of Bliss some persons who are very probably in the Goshen line. Such are the tribulations of the genealogical researcher.

## Surviving Sons of Bliss and Hannah Willoughby

Only two of the children of Bliss's first marriage lived to marry and have children. The elder of these two sons, Elijah (1742-?), was married in Norwich in 1764 to Mary Galusha of Norwich, sister of Governor James Galusha of Vermont. Their children were:

Elijah, Jr. (1766-?)
Reuben (1768-?)
Robert (1770-?)
Mary (1772-?)

In 1778 Elijah, Sr., memorialized the legislature concerning some debts owed by the estate of his grandmother, Thankful Bliss Willoughby; he evidently acquired her lands. Elisha Lathrop, Esq., who was empowered to deed the land to Elijah, was of "Newent in Norwich", which is now in the town of Lisbon. There is much that might be more clear about the geography of

these early domiciles; some of these speculations could no doubt be elucidated through a study of the histories of the towns and their sub-divisions.

The second of the surviving sons of Bliss Willoughby and his first wife, Hannah Corliss, was Ebenezer, who was born in Norwich in 1751. As we have noted, he accompanied his family to Shaftsbury, Vermont; there he was married in 1775 (by his father, as Justice of the Peace) to Anna Hard of Arlington. There were six children of this marriage, as follows:

Samuel (1776-1778); died in his 2nd year (from gravestone, on which his father is called "Capt." although known Revolutionary War lists do not include him).
Samuel (1778-?) (From records at Montpelier.)
Lois (1781-?);at Haverhill, Grafton County,New Hampshire.
Homer (1784-?)
Ebenezer, Jr. (1787-?); born at Shaftsbury.
Reuben (1791-?)

Information has survived only for Ebenezer, Jr., and Reuben. Ebenezer, Jr., would have been 41 years old and his brother 37 in 1828, when the brothers were reported in Cattaraugus County, New York. Ebenezer had moved to Great Valley and Reuben (called Reverend in an old record) to Little Valley nearby. Reuben had no children, but Ebenezer, Jr., had four: Weston, Oscar, Phoebe Burt, and Marie. (Data from a letter to RRW in 1941 from Mr. H.C. Flint, of Little Valley, New York, a grandson of Phoebe Burt Willoughby.)

## Joseph Willoughby and His Descendants

The second son of Joseph of Norwich was named after his father. He was born in 1724 and died in 1771. In 1755 he married Bridget Wickwire (1733-1810), presumably the daughter of his father's neighbor on the south. The newlyweds took up land in Canterbury, about ten miles NNE of Norwich. The couple had three daughters, two sons who did not survive to adulthood, and two other sons: John Bliss Willoughby, born in 1767, and Joseph Russell Willoughby, born in 1768. Of these two sons, we know little about John except that in 1791 he married Fanny Patten and that they subsequently had eight children of whom we have no record. We do have, however, some information about Joseph Russell's line. He was said to have been a member of the Connecticut legislature. He married Mary Morgan, and they had three children: Marion (female), born in 1800; William Frederick (1801-1843), whose descendants are discussed in the next paragraph; and Charlotte, born in 1803.

William Frederick, the only son of Joseph Russell Willoughby, married Phoebe Howard Cary (1805-1891) in 1827. They had ten children, many of whom later lived in California. Their oldest son was James Russell Willoughby (1831-1906), of whom we have the following vignette:

James Russell Willoughby went to California in 1853 on the ship Independence, which foundered; about 200 people were lost, but James and a few others were cast upon an island and

were rescued by a whaling ship. He subsequently carried on a wholesale meat business in Contra Costa County, furnishing meat for the rapidly expanding San Francisco market; in about 1866 he came to the San Joaquin Valley and bought property. In these ways he became a wealthy and influential person, soon becoming active in Republican politics; in 1881 he moved to Ventura, and was at various times a trustee and a supervisor in that coastal city. His brother Otis H. Willoughby followed him to California, settling in Watsonville; he, too, became a prosperous citizen.

Another son of William Frederick was Andrew Jackson Willoughby, who chose to remain in Connecticut. He married Emily Brewster of Canterbury, where they established a home and had six children.

A footnote to the research done on this branch of the family turned up in the Canterbury investigation: in the Town of Windham Registry of Vital Records at Willimantic, there are recorded for the village of Canterbury four "Willoby" marriages, viz.: Eunice, married in 1824; Sophia, married in 1825; Archa, married in 1831; and Sally C., married also in 1831. The spelling, together with the fact that none of the four presumable sisters place anywhere among the known descendants of Joseph (1724-1771), suggests a family from the Hollis, New Hampshire, line--one branch of which spelled the name in this way for about five generations. It is just these sorts of false leads which remind the researcher to remain alert at all times.

Samuel Willoughby and His Descendants

The third son of Joseph of Norwich and his wife was Samuel, who was born in 1730 and died in about 1800. He was a rather prominent participant in one of the earliest major migrations from New England, which took place in the following manner:

The Seven Years' War between France and England had as its American phase the struggle called by New England the French and Indian Wars (because French policy toward the Indians brought the native Americans into alliance with the French, while English policy--or perhaps the lack of it--tended to estrange them). In this war Nova Scotia, and particularly its massive fortress at Louisburg, occupied a strategically pivotal position; perhaps because they were regarded as a potential supply base for the province and especially for the fortress, the French-descended Acadians of the Minas Basin and elsewhere were forcibly evicted from their homes in 1755 (see Longfellow's epic poem Evangeline). This deportation left the most fertile portion of the province nearly depopulated, and when Louisburg was taken by a New England expedition in 1758 and Quebec fell to Wolfe in 1759, thus ending French rule in America, the strategic importance of Nova Scotia collapsed, and support of the home government was greatly diminished. In the fall of 1758, therefore--even before the fall of Quebec to Wolfe's forces--Governor Charles Lawrence undertook to repopulate his province with

Englishmen from the settlements farther south, and advertised extensively there for this purpose. It happened that this appeal coincided with a period when New England was beginning to feel crowded for tillable land, but could not yet safely break over the mountains to the West. So on April 20, 1759, Governor Lawrence was able to write to the Board of Trade in England that

> I have now the satisfaction to acquaint Your Lordships further, that Agents appointed by some hundreds of associated substantial families, residing in the Colonies of Connecticut and Rhode Island, are arrived here without any other business or design than to visit the Bay of Fundy and chuse lands for the immediate establishment of two or more townships.

The grants--including that for Cornwallis on the west shore of the Minas Basin, for Connecticut settlers--were made by the end of July. The actual settlement was delayed until the spring of 1760 by a number of events, one of which was the hurricane of November, 1759; this severe storm breached the dikes which the Acadians had built, thereby flooding the low-lying farm soil. Nevertheless, by the summer of 1760 there may have been between fifty and seventy-five families in the new town of Cornwallis. They are described as solid, substantial New England folk, not privileged at home and therefore better off from having made the move. Their social organization was more democratic and egalitarian than that of the longer-settled Nova Scotian communities. (This information is based upon Brebner, The Neutral Yankees of Nova Scotia, Columbia, 1937.)

Among the new arrivals at Cornwallis in the summer of 1760

were Samuel Willoughby and his new bride, Alice English; they were married in 1760, according to Eaton, probably shortly after they had arrived in Cornwallis from Connecticut. Even before he left Connecticut, Samuel was sufficiently well known to be mentioned in Vol.II 19 of the Connecticut archives, so it is not surprising that he quickly established himself as a leading citizen in his new milieu. He was both a physician and a lawyer and by 1761 was a Member of Assembly for Cornwallis's Third Assembly, the legislative body. He was also a Member in the Fifth Assembly, which convened in 1770 and evidently ran for several years. Like other politicians throughout history, he apparently ran afoul of the law, for he was convicted of usury and extortion and therefore suspended from the Assembly in October of 1774. Also like other politicians, he was unanimously reinstated on petition of his constituents, this happy event occurring on December 8, 1774, even before his appeal from the Horton Sessions had been heard. (Horton was the next town to Cornwallis, and evidently he was convicted there and appealed to a higher court at Halifax.)

Despite his active role in public life, Samuel and his wife produced five children during their early years in Nova Scotia. We believe that all of them were born in Cornwallis:

Sarah, born February 8, 1762
Samuel,Jr., born October 6, 1763
Olive, born February 5, 1765
Charlotte, born June 30, 1767
Augustus, born February 2, 1771

Another episode for which Samuel is remembered occurred in relation to the onrushing American Revolution. In the latter part of 1775 an attempt was made by the Governor of Nova Scotia (Francis Legge) and his Council to mobilize the militia, with the obvious possibility that it might be used against rebellious New England. This proposal raised such a storm of protest from these transplanted New Englanders that the Governor and Council decreed that the militia might stay at home unless an actual invasion occurred, and also that the tax levied for their support might be deferred.

Depositions of March 7, 1776, of the Nova Scotia State Papers, Vol. 495, pages 172-176, contains the following passage:

> A circular letter of January 12 (1776) contained these decisions, explained that the arrival of regulars made militia assistance at Halifax for guarding stores and the Navy Yard unnecessary, and told of the Nova Scotian regiment of regulars which Legge had just been authorized to raise. Thereupon, in King's County, Samuel Willoughby ... conducted a bitter personal campaign even against Legge's regiment. He said (that) 'the raising of the Regiment would be the Ruin of the place, and Faith he would put a stop to it.... He would not have the people of the town so imposed upon as to be inlisted and decoyed away.' The said Samuel Willoughby swore that 'their (sic) should not be any more men inlisted in that place, and that he would go to Windsor and see Deschamps, Esq. (the Chief Magistrate) and from thence to Halifax and put a stop to those Dam'd Recruiting Officers, for it would ruin the Town, and it should not Be.'

Subsequent events proved that Samuel's attitude was a common one in King's County and in the Annapolis Valley; his agitation served to reflect and coalesce the mood of his neighbors.

In the meantime, Samuel's family was growing up. His son

Augustus shipped as a boy of about 16 as super-cargo aboard a packet ship from Halifax to Philadelphia and there formed an association with Samuel Girard which was very profitable to him. Later, he purchased land in Brooklyn, N.Y. (whence Willoughby Avenue in that city), married, and had a son whom he named Samuel Augustus Willoughby. This son was married twice, the second time in 1850 to a wealthy Basque lady named de Laussat. He apparently had only one child by the first marriage, a daughter named Anna Augusta. The second marriage produced the following children, with the subsequent generations listed where known:

Hugh Laussat Willoughby (1856-1939); see below.
Hugh Laussat Willoughby II (c.1915- )
Hugh Laussat Willoughby III (c.1936- )
Estelle
Kate

The first Hugh Laussat Willoughby was a well-known sportsman; he was also one of the very first Naval aviators, holding the rank of captain. He organized a one-man expedition which, with intermittent Seminole assistance, hiked and canoed across the middle of Florida in the 1890's; he thus became the first Caucasian person to make the journey, which is interestingly described in his book Through the Everglades. A versatile person, he painted several excellent desert canvases while living in New Mexico, and also found time to be an expert yachtsman, becoming No. 2 member of the prestigious New York Yacht Club. His wife survived him; they made their home in Newport, Rhode Island, at "The Chalet" on Halidon Avenue. Here he was visited shortly before his death by the young family of

RRW, who still remember him as dignified, gracious, and kindly. Captain Willoughby had a moderate interest in the family's history and occasionally corresponded with RRW. A 1934 letter is tantalizing: "I am quite sure, from what my father told me, that his father was descended from one of the three brothers who came from England and settled in Norfolk, Virginia." This reference may be to Thomas Willoughby, son of Percival Willoughby and his wife Bridget, who was the daughter of Sir Francis Willughby (sic) (1546-96). (See Appendix C.) It will be noted that such a theory raises serious questions about the derivation of Joseph of Norwich, who is of course a direct ancestor of Captain Willoughby. Further complicating the picture is the fact that Captain Willoughby's father had the coat-of-arms of the Parham branch of the Willoughbys of England, and not that of the Middleton branch, which was the alleged source of the family in America. As we have noted elsewhere, the course of genealogical research is rarely simple or straightforward.

## John Willoughby and His Descendants

The fourth and youngest son of Joseph of Norwich was John Willoughby, who was born in 1733 and died in 1802. He may have been born in Norwich, but it is more likely that the birth occurred at Stratford. In any case, it is known that Gloriana Edwards, whom John married in 1759, was from Stratford.

In several contemporary documents John is referred to as "Dr." and therefore was probably a physician. Since the medical men of that period were trained virtually as apprentices under the direction of older practitioners, the title of "Dr." presupposes the qualities ordinarily associated with a skilled artisan rather than those of a scientist in the modern sense. Perhaps John assisted in treating wounded soldiers of the Revolutionary War; he was 42 at its onset, but we have no evidence that he participated in it. He was 65 when his wife Gloriana died. Three years later he married Lydia Bailey of Middletown, but it is unlikely that they had any children. The nine children of the major marriage were:

Christopher (1760-1761)
Christopher (1762-1803)
Anna (baptized 1763)
Elizabeth (baptized 1765)
Catherine (baptized 1767)
Gloriana (baptized 1768)
Sarah Edwards (baptized 1770)
Eunice (baptized 1773)
Charles (1775-?)

Little information has survived to the present time in regard to most of these children of John and Gloriana. The

surviving Christopher is, of course, the father of (William) Augustus Willoughby, the founder of the New Haven line from which the present editor is descended. And we have some data for the two youngest children.

Eunice, the eighth child of John, apparently married a Hall, for her daughter Ann Hall Whitaker (Mrs. James Whitaker) of Gloversville, New York, was said by Lillia Vian Willoughby Beecher to have borrowed the family coat-of-arms from Lillia's father, William Augustus Willoughby, in about 1866. If so, it was never returned. When Raymond Royce Willoughby wrote to the heirs of Mrs. Whitaker in 1928, the letter was not returned by the postal service, nor was there ever a reply to it. Since the whole field of heraldry can be highly informative to a genealogist, the loss of the coat-of-arms is unfortunate. Columbus Smith, whom we have mentioned before as the perpetrator of the Willoughby Association "deal", mentions that Ann Hall Whitaker was in possession of the arms cited, and says that it is "the same as that of the Willoughby family of England." The interesting question is, obviously, <u>which</u> Willoughby family of England? To indicate the sort of research which RRW was attempting to follow up for clues at the time when he was forced to cease his investigations, we append here some of the possibilities of the identity of the missing coat-of-arms:

(1) the owl- or bat-wing crest and water-bougets, signifying Wollaton (which would be unlikely in American Willoughbys);

(2) the Saracen's head or old-man crest with orfretty-azure field and motto either "Verité" or "Virtu sans peur", signifying

the De Eresby or Parham line (also unlikely, but possible in view of the fact that if the Salisburys were right, then Deputy-Governor Francis should bear something like this, possibly quartered with Wollaton); and (3) Quartered Bek (gules across moline argent) and Ufford (sable cross or, with border gobony)--the most likely since some of the west-country branches, notably the Bristol family, bore this coat-of-arms subsequent to the bastardy. However, this entire line of investigation remains to be doggedly pursued for whatever clues it may yield in regard to the the English origins of the American lines.

We have some data on the descendants of the ninth and final child of John Willoughby and Gloriana Edwards. Charles Willoughby was born in 1775; in 1812 he married Polly Lines, and the couple had three children:

Marietta or Mary (born in about 1813); married George F. Carter; no children
Charles Christopher (born in about 1815); married Amelia Branley in 1855; data on progeny missing.
Alvin Lines (1817-1901); married Caroline Botsford in 1840; had a son, Frederick, a lawyer who moved to Chicago about 1870 and died about 1880.

An interesting footnote to the investigation of this branch was turned up during the preparation of this narrative form of some of our data. It appears that Polly Lines, the wife of Charles Willoughby, was the sister of the forebear of the distinguished American professional genealogist Donald Lines Jacobus (died about 1970), whose office was in New Haven. Dr. Jacobus and Dr. Raymond Royce Willoughby were in frequent contact during the years when the data presented here were

being developed. During the same period Dr. Willoughby was also gathering material on his wife's origins, specifically on her mother's family in Norway and on her father's family in pioneer Canada. These data were finally put into narrative form, resulting in two books: A Norwegian Heritage (1970) and The Search for a Family History in the Early Northwest (1972), both from this editor's firm, the Farwill Publishing Company, Riverside, Rhode Island.

The story came full circle on October 24, 1974, when the American Society of Genealogists awarded to these two books the Donald Lines Jacobus Memorial Award for the outstanding work published in American genealogy during the early 1970's. The citation noted that the Award "is offered as much of a tribute to Dr. Willoughby's achievement as to Mrs. Willoughby's skill in weaving together the fabrics of the story."

In the same spirit, we offer this little booklet as a memorial to the vast amount of effort, patience, and skill which has gone into untangling the sticky webs of hundreds of years of the social and family history of the Willoughbys of England and America.

## Conclusions

In a sense, no family history can ever be considered to be truly complete. Additional data are discovered from time to time, and further generations are born to live out their lives upon the changing stage of social history. Nevertheless, our story of the Willoughbys of Connecticut has come to a logical stopping point. We have distilled the records of many generations, starting with the oldest known evidence--that which concerns Sir John de Willoughby, English knight of the eleventh century--and proceeding to information on some of his direct descendants to the thirtieth generation. The reader can gather a sense of the scholarly investment involved by sampling the selected Appendices which follow.

# APPENDIX A

## Genealogical Table

## of

## The Willoughbys of Connecticut

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Explanation of the numbering system used:

A. Take an individual's number; multiply it by 2 to get his father's number (or her father's number).

B. Take the number of any male; add 1 to get the number of his wife, if any.

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Collateral relationships are not included in this attenuated version of the master list. However, the original number-system has been retained in order that anyone interested may easily pursue a research project.

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1. Raymond Howard Willoughby (1858-1923)
married (1) Ellen Tranter in 1880
a. Alfred William (1880-1934)
(a) Alfred E. (b.1904)
b. Florence (b.1883);married Robert Carson.
(a) Florence (b.1912);married Raymond Czirr.
1) Robert Ray
c. Walter Howard (b.1886)
married (1) May Slaney
(a) Eva (b. ab 1912)
(b) Dorothy (b. ab 1914)
(c) Howard (b. ab 1916)
divorced and married:
(2) Louise Whittaker
(no children)
married (2) Imogene Whitney in 1895
a. Raymond Royce Willoughby (1896-1944); married Miranda Goodrie in 1926.

(a) Joan (b.1927);married John Stuart Sharpe in 1950.
1) Susan Laurie (b.1957)
2) Stephen Whitney (b.1959)
(b) Alan (b.1928); married Jane Winter in 1951.
1) David Royce (b.1955)
2) Eve Ann (b.1959)
3) Nancy Lee (b.1962)
(c) Hugh (b.1931); unmarried.
(d) Anne (b.1933); married Joseph Dominick DiMase in 1958; divorced in 1976.
1) Debora Anne (b.1959)
2) Laura Marie (b. 1960)
3) Sheryl Lee (b.1964)
4) Daniel Joseph (b.1966)

2. William Augustus Willoughby (1817-1887)
   a. Lillia Vian the First (1851-1853)
   b. Raymond Howard (1858-1923)
   c. Lillia Vian the Second (1866-1937)
3. Nancy Royce (1828-1906)
4. (William) Augustus Willoughby (1793-1882)
   a. William Augustus (1817-1887)
   b. Eliza Ann (1824-c1917);married Robert Craig
      (a) Robert,Jr. (1853-1856)
      (b) Jessie A. (1849-c1912)
      (c) James A. (1851-1930)
      (d) Alexander (c1855-c1892)
   c. Charles J.
   d. Sarah ;married John R. Seeley in 1851.
   e. John
5. Sarah Ann Hall (1793-1862)
6. George William Royce (c1789-1865)
   a. Nancy
   b. Cecelia
   c. Charles
8. Christopher Willoughby (1762-1803); married in 1782.
9. Elizabeth Lord (1767-1863)
   married (1) Christopher Willoughby
   (2) Thomas Russell; married in 1807.
16. John Willoughby (1733-1802)
   married (1) Gloriana Edwards; married in 1759.
   (2) Lydia Bailey; married in 1802.

(see next page for children of the first marriage)

a. Christopher (1760-1761)
b. Christopher (1762-1803)
c. Anna (b.1763)
d. Elizabeth (b.1765)
e. Catherine (b.1767)
f. Gloriana (b.1768)
g. Sarah Edwards (b.1770)
h. Eunice (b.1773)
i. Charles (b.1775)

17. Gloriana Edwards (1736-1798)

32. Joseph Willoughby (1684?-1751) (Joseph of Norwich)
married Thankful Bliss in 1719.

a. Ann (1720/21-1760);married
Timothy Corliss.

b. Bliss (1721-1807);married
Hannah Corliss in about 1841.
Surviving children:
(a)Elijah (1742-?);married
Mary Galusha in 1764.
1)Elijah (1766-?)
2)Reuben (1768-?)
3)Robert (1770-?)
4)Mary (1772-?)
(b)Ebenezer (1751-1817); married
Anna Hard in 1775.
1)Samuel (1776-1778)
2)Samuel (1778-?)
3)Lois (1781-?)
4)Homer (1784-?)
5)Ebenezer,Jr. (1787-?)
a)Weston
b)Oscar
c)Phoebe Burt
d)Marie
6)Reuben (1791-?)

c. Joseph (1724-1771); married
Bridget Wickwire (1733-1810).
(a) Three daughters,names unknown.
(b) Two sons who died in infancy.
(c) John Bliss; married
Fanny Patten in 1791.
a) Eight children
(d) Joseph Russell (1768-?);
married Mary Morgan.
a)Marion (f)(1800-?)
b)Charlotte (1803-?)
c) William Frederick
(1801-1843);married
Phoebe Howard Cary
in 1827. They had ten
children:

2.James Russell
y.Otis
x.Eight others.

d. Samuel (1730-c1800);
married Alice English in 1760.
(a) Sarah (1762-?)
(b) Samuel (1763-?)
(c) Olive (1765-?)
(d) Charlotte (1767-?)
(e) Augustus (1771-?)
1)Samuel Augustus; married twice.
(2) to Mme. de Laussat
Hugh Laussat I(1856-1939)
Hugh Laussat II(1915- )
Hugh Laussat III(c1936
Estelle
Kate

e. John (1733-1802); married Gloriana Edwards, in 1759.
(a) Christopher (1760-1761)
(b) Christopher (1762-1803)
1) (William) Augustus
(c) Anna (1763-?)
(d) Elizabeth (1765-?)
(e) Catherine (1767-?)
(f) Gloriana (1768-?)
(g) Sarah Edwards (1770-?)
(h) Eunice (1773-?)
(i) Charles (1775-?);married
Polly Lines in 1812.
1)Marietta or Mary (c1818-?)
2)Charles Christopher (c1815-?);
married Amelia Branley.
3)Alvin Lines (1817-1901);
married Carolyn Botsford in 1840.
Frederick

APPENDIX B

Origins in England

of

Joseph of Norwich

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(The numbering in this appendix is merely ordinal.)

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1. Joseph Willoughby of Norwich, Connecticut (c.1684-1751)
2. Joseph Willoughby of Bristol, England (1660-1706); soap-maker; married Anne Salmon.
    a. Joseph (#32 of Appendix A)
    b. Thomas the Mariner
    c. Benjamin
    d. Anne
    e. Grace
    f. Mary
    g. Sarah
    h. Elizabeth
3. Joseph Willoughby (1625-1663); buried at Lavington Forum. married Grace Gough (probably daughter of Jeremy Gough). After her husband's death she held the property called "Bacons" in Market Lavington with her son Joseph.
4. Roger Willoughby (c1570-1644). He probably had two brothers: Henry(1574-1596), eponymous author of Willobie, His Avisa; and Thomas, the youngest. In 1617 Roger married Sarah Goddard, daughter of Richard Goddard of Southhampton.
5. John Willoughby (1530?-1600), Gentleman. Buried at Baverstock.
6. Christopher Willoughby (1485-1571), Gentleman. Illegitimate son of Sir William and of a woman probably named Rabatts. Christopher lived at Knoyle Odierne, County Wiltshire, and is buried there.
7. Sir William Willoughby (1455-1513), Knight. Younger brother of Robert Willoughby, first Baron Willoughby de Broke, whose ancestry derives from the Baron Willoughbys of Eresby (cf. Burke's Peerage). There is some evidence that Sir William had two illegitimate children, Christopher and a daughter named Christian. There is in the files a copy of the will of Christian Rabatts, "alias Willoughby of Baverstock", dated January 2, 1574/5. She mentions in this will that "part of my legacy (which was) left me by will of my brother Christopher, died 1571...".

8. Sir John Willoughby (1421-1471), Knight; married Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Edmund Cheney, Knight, of Broke, County Wiltshire. The barony of Broke was held by descendants through the line of his oldest son, Robert. Sir John was killed at Tewksbury on May 3, 1471.
9. Sir John Willoughby (c1409-?); married Joan Welby, an heiress. Only son of the following.
10. Sir Thomas Willoughby (c1385-1430); third son of Robert (#11) (by Alice); married Elizabeth, sister and heiress of John Nevill, 7th Lord Latimer, and daughter of John Nevill, 3rd Lord Nevill of Raby, by his second wife, Baroness Latimer.
11. Robert Willoughby (c1357-1413?); 4th Baron Willoughby de Eresby. Inherited from William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk (who is thought to be his mother's brother), on the latter's death during the time of Richard II (1382). Four years later Robert accompanied John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, to Spain in an attempt to recover the inheritance of the duchess, Constance, who was the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Peter, King of Castile. Robert married thrice: (1)Alice, eldest daughter of Sir William Skipwith, Knight, lord chief baron of the exchequer temp Edward III (1327-1377); (2) Margaret, daughter of William,Lord Zouch of Harringworth ( no children); and (3) Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William,Lord Latimer, and widow of John Nevill.... (here the original copy is torn), but does not appear to have had any children by her. The Baronies of Eresby, Parham, and Middleton are held by descendants of his eldest son, William.
12. John Willoughby (1330-1373).
13. John Willoughby (1301-1349); 2nd Baron Willoughby de Eresby; married Joan, daughter of Sir Thomas Rosceline, Knight. A minor at his father's death, John was committed to the wardship of William, Lord Zouch of Harringworth, for which the latter paid (as bond?) 1,000 marks to the King. He was knighted by Edward III (1328); he made proof of age and had livery of his lands. Sir John was summoned to the service of the Crown from January 27, 1322, to March 10, 1329; he distinguished himself during the Scottish wars and was one of the principal commanders at the Battle of Crécy; was succeeded by his eldest son.
14. Robert Willoughby (1270-1316); 1st Baron Willoughby de Eresby; married Margaret, daughter of Edmond, 8th Baron Deincourt.
15. Sir William Willoughby or William de Willoughby (1250-1306); he was "signed with the Cross" (i.e., became a Crusader) in about 1270; married Alice Beke, co-heiress of the Barony of Bec of Eresby and of her uncle Anthony Beke, Bishop of Durham, the well-known theologian.

16. Robert de Willoughby (1220-1280?); married Margaret, daughter of John de Orreby (Baron Orreby). The father of this John, together with his wife, established a priory in Lincolnshire temp Henry II; this event has been taken as a reference date, the assumption being made that he was about 50 years old at the time.
17. Hugh de Willoughby (1190-1250?)
18. Ralph de Willoughby (1160-1220). "Lord of the manor in Lincolnshire temp Henry II" (1154-1189) (from Burke's Peerage.)
19. ..... de Willoughby (1130-1190). One of the postulated three unknown generations between Ralph and Sir John the First.
20. ..... de Willoughby (1100-1160). The second of the postulated three missing generations.
21. ..... de Willoughby (1070-1130). The oldest of the postulated three generations bridging the knowledge gap from these early times.
22. Sir John de Willoughby (1040-1100). "According to a pedigree drawn up in the time of Elizabeth (I), the first of the (Willoughby) line was a Norman knight who had the manor in Lincolnshire by gift of the Conqueror (William)." (Burke's Extinct Peerage.) Salisbury mentions Jacobe (sp?) as the only author who notes an earlier origin than Ralph de Willoughby, presumably Sir John. Complicating the search is the statement published in the Philadelphia Public Ledger: "The manor in Lincolnshire was given by William (the Conqueror) to the youngest son of the Thane of Merlitor, to obtain the cooperation of the Saxon party." Such cooperation would hardly ensue, however, if the grantee were a Norman knight. The possibility exists that two different tales and two different people are involved here; the true situation is probably permanently obscured by the mists of time.

# APPENDIX C

## A Few Willoughbys

## in the

## Sir Francis Line

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Appendix C contains an account of a few of the known members of the line started by the well-known Sir Francis Willoughby or Willughby. Although it is not yet certain just how these Willughbys are related to the Connecticut Willoughbys, their story is included here because of its inherent interest and because of our hope that some future Willoughby scholar may wish to explore further into the relationships.

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Sir Francis Willughby (1546-1596); son of Henry Willughby (1517-1548). Francis was orphaned at an early age and was brought up by tutors and servants as befitted the son of wealthy parents, under the nominal supervision of his maternal grandfather but actually in the control of his mother's half-brother. He was transferred from Bradgate, the Grey seat, to London, and thence (at the age of four) to Tilty, County Essex, where the family was presumably in the company of many people of the royal court, including the future Queens Mary and Elizabeth. As a consequence of the troubles centering around the execution of the Duke of Suffolk, the family was lodged a year or two in "the Minories". It is supposed that between the ages of about thirteen and nineteen Francis may have been at "the University". At about nineteen he was invited to the homes of several of his friends, including that of Mr. Lyttleton at Frankley in Worcestershire, where he soon after married the daughter, Elizabeth. For no reason which is now evident, he was knighted by Queen Elizabeth shortly after the wedding. The marriage was made against the advice of his sister and that of his brother-in-law, and in fact it was a very unhappy union. The lady appears to have been exceedingly rebellious and neurotic, and--although there is evidence to indicate that Francis was rather extraordinarily forebearing--they were separated for long periods,

during which times he issued orders to the servants prescribing the conduct of the establishment and the management of the children. Two servants conspired to further their own interest by fomenting the difficulties; they eventually brought about discord, not only between Francis and his wife, but also with his father-in-law, son-in-law, and daughters. Lady Elizabeth fell more ill than usual in 1594 and in fact expired in that year. After a year or so of more quarreling with his daughters and their husbands, Francis sent a servant to London to find him another wife; this mission was apparently conceived in spite, so that the inheritance of the quarrelsome daughters might be cut off or at least reduced. The lady selected was Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Coleby of Gray's Inn and widow of John Tamworth. Following the marriage she managed the situation in her own interest, but at least less disharmoniously. She became pregnant by Sir Francis, and after his death she withstood a lawsuit by her son-in-law Percival Willoughby (sometimes Willughby). Shortly thereafter Dorothy married Lord Wharton, to whom she took a substantial portion of the Willughby fortune.

Sir Francis seems to have been a man of active mind, as indicated by such relicta as notes for sermons to be preached by his chaplains; careful schedules for the ordering of the household at Wollaton, prescribing the ritual of meals in great detail; orders for the administration of the centuries-old Wollaton coal pits, and plans for the making of glass, refining of iron, and growing and processing of woad (a plant of the mustard family from which a blue dye was made), all of which last projects failed to become established; and the building of Wollaton Hall (1580-1588), one of the more elaborate examples of Elizabethan architecture, and the work for which he is principally remembered in the 20th century.

The children of Sir Francis Willughby and of Elizabeth Lyttleton (sometimes Littleton):

a. Bridget
b. Dorothy
c. Margaret
d. Winifred
e. Abigail
f. Frances
g. a son who died in infancy

The second marriage, to Dorothy Tamworth, produced a posthumous daughter who presumably died in infancy.

Of these children of Sir Francis and of Elizabeth, some information is preserved. The oldest daughter, Bridget, was born at Wollaton, probably in 1566, and was married late in 1580 (with her father officiating) to Percival Willoughby (again, this branch sometimes spelled it Willughby) of Bore Place in Kent. There were love letters which indicated that the young couple was quite happy with the arrangement. Later, however, Bridget's father had a falling-out with both of them, a circumstance which led to much unhappiness within the family, including legal steps being taken by Percival to protect his financial interests, which were badly damaged in the proceedings. Nevertheless, he inherited and administered both Wollaton and Middleton. Later, he was financially distressed through educating his sons, and of course by his father-in-law's having remarried to Dorothy Tamworth he lost much of the inheritance to which Bridget's husband would otherwise have been entitled. Evidently, Percival was involved in colonization schemes for Newfoundland and Virginia.

Percival Willoughby and his wife Bridget Willughby had several daughters and the following sons:

a. Edward
b. Henry; educated at Trowbridge, Rugby, Eton, and Oxford (being commended for his industry at Rugby); studied law at Oxford, and removed to the Inner Temple.
c. Percival (1601?-1690?); born probably at Middleton; through his uncle Robert was placed for seven years with Feames van Otten to be taught music, physic, and surgery; was used with great kindness,but Feames van Otten died before the apprentice-ship had been completed. Took doctor's degree and became eminent. Author of Observations on Midwifery. Married the daughter of Sir Francis Coke of Trusley, in 1631, and settled in Derby town, where he practiced until nearly ninety years old. He had two daughters and two or three sons, who died unmarried.
d. Thomas; educated with his brothers at Oxford; evidently associated with the Thomas Willoughby who was in Elizabeth City, Virginia, in 1613 (cf. Selden), and perhaps with the Thomas Willoughby who appeared in Newfoundland in the early 17th century.
e. Sir Francis (1590-1665); "of Wollaton, Nottinghamshire", according to some sources, but was perhaps born and lived at Middleton. Involved in about 1640 in trespass suits concerning boundaries with neighboring

village. Was Sheriff of Warwick about 1650. Married Cassandra, daughter of Thomas Ridgway (3rd?), Earl of Londonderry.

1) Letitia; married Sir Thomas Wendy, E.B.,of Haslingfield in Cambridgeshire.
2) Catherine; married Clement Winstenley, Esquire.
3) Francis (1635-1672); eminent scholar.

Since Francis is renowned in the history of natural science, a great deal of information is available on him. Although he and his family usually spelled his name without the "o", many modern writers use the more usual spelling. In either spelling, he is probably the most celebrated member of the family,since the early military heroes, at least. Dr. Raymond Royce Willoughby extracted the following abstract of this well-known relative.

Francis Willughby (1635-1672); son of Sir Francis Willughby (1590-1665); born at Middleton. Presumably educated by private tutors. John Ray reported of him that from earliest childhood he was extraordinarily assiduous in study, letting no opportunity to improve his time escape from him. He entered Trinity College (Cambridge) at age eighteen and took his B.A. and M.A. there, at ages twenty-two and twenty-four, respectively. Here was formed his friendship with Ray, with whose collaboration nearly all of his subsequent scientific work was done. After graduation Francis spent some time working in the Library at Oxford, and at twenty-seven he assisted Ray in the preparation of his famous catalogue of British vascular plants. During the next two or three years he wrote occasionally on mathematical problems to Isaac Barrow, the Cambridge mathematician. He and Ray then decided to classify and to describe accurately as much of the plant and animal kingdoms as possible. Francis Willughby took responsibility for the birds, mammals, fishes, and fossils. At age twenty-eight his name was included in the original list of the Royal Society. At thirty-one he was recalled from his studies abroad by the death of his father; he spent most of the rest of his life at Middleton, where he also established his colleague Ray. There they worked upon the ordering of their collections of natural history material from the Continent, upon the family historical papers, and upon a classification of animals which was published by Dr. John Wilkins, Bishop of Chester. In 1666 Francis made observations, with Boyle and others, of the solar eclipse. In 1667 he and Ray spent the summer collecting specimens in southwestern England. In 1669 they made experiments concerning the rise of sap in trees; he also sent communications to the Royal Society on the habits of the Leaf-cutting Bee <u>Megachile Willibuella</u> (named for him, as is the Malayan rubber-plant genus <u>Willughbeia</u>) and on the ichneumon fly; the same year also

produced substantial additions to Lister's pioneering list of British spiders. In 1671 he planned an American trip to add to his knowledge of animals, but he was taken ill and died at Middleton in the following year, aged thirty-seven.

Francis Willughby is buried in the church at Middleton, with a bust (reproduced in Trinity College Library) and an epitaph in Latin, presumed to be by Ray. Ray published the works of Willughby; their parts in the productions are inseparable. The Ornithologia appeared in 1676 and its English translation in 1678; it is believed to be the basis for the later ornithological system of Linnaeus. An account of the Spanish journal of Willughby appeared in 1684, Historia Piscium in 1686, the Methodus Insectorum in 1705, the Historia Insectum in 1710, and the Synopsis Methodica Avium et Piscium in 1713 (the last two under Ray's name only). Taken together, these works form a very important part of the establishment in Britain of modern scientific study of the natural world.

Francis Willughby was married in 1668 to Emma, second daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Bernard (she married Sir Joshua Child in 1676, after Willughby's death). The Willughbys had three children:

a. Francis; born in 1668; tutored by John Ray; was created a baronet in 1676, presumably as a tribute to his father's memory; died without issue.
b. Cassandra; born about 1670;compiled a history of the family; married as his second wife James Brydges, first Duke of Chandos.
c. Thomas (1672-1729); born at Middleton; tutored by John Ray; succeeded to the baronetcy upon the death of his brother in 1688; created Baron Middleton in December of 1711. Was granted hunting rights and a keepership in Sherwood Forest in about 1708; was made steward of the Honor of Peverel in about 1711. Married and had several children.

APPENDIX D

Lineal Ancestors

of

Raymond Royce Willoughby

1. Sir John de Willoughby (1040-1100)
2. Unknown de Willoughby (c1070-c1130)
3. Unknown de Willoughby (c1100-c1160)
4. Unknown de Willoughby (c1130-c1190)
5. Ralph de Willoughby (1160-1220)
6. Hugh de Willoughby (1190-1250)
7. Robert de Willoughby (c1220-c1280)
8. Sir William de Willoughby (1250-1306)
9. Robert Willoughby(1270-1316)
10. John Willoughby (1301-1349)
11. John Willoughby (c1330-1373)
12. Robert Willoughby (1357-?)
13. Thomas Willoughby (1385-1430)
14. Sir John Willoughby(1409-1455)
15. Sir John Willoughby (1430?-1471)
16. Sir William Willoughby (1455-1513)
17. Christopher Willoughby (1485-1571)
18. John Willoughby (1530-1600)
19. Roger Willoughby (1570-1644)
20. Joseph Willoughby (1625-1663)
21. Joseph Willoughby (1660-1706)
22. Joseph Willoughby (1684-1751)
23. John Willoughby (1733-1802)
24. Christopher Willoughby (1762-1803)
25. (William) Augustus Willoughby (1793-1882)
26. William Augustus Willoughby (1817-1887)
27. Raymond Howard Willoughby (1858-1923)
28. Raymond Royce Willoughby (1896-1944)